Freeform Search

L7/#7
6,289,333

#17
5,812,769

Database:

| US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database |
| US Patents Full-Text Database |
| US OCR Full-Text Database |
| EPO Abstracts Database |
| JPO Abstracts Database |
| Derwent World Patents Index |
| IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins |

Term:

```
L4 and ((replace$ or change$ or substitut$) with
URL).ab.
```

Display: 10 Documents in **Display Format:** KWIC Starting with Number 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ● Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

[Search] [Clear] [Interrupt]

Search History

DATE: Thursday, May 13, 2004   Printable Copy   Create Case

Set Name Query		Hit Count	Set Name
side by side			result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L8	L7 and L6	2	L8
L7	L4 and ((replace$ or change$ or substitut$) with URL).ab.	19	L7
L6	L5 and ((proxy or intermediary) adj2 server$)	100	L6
L5	L4 and ((replace$ or change$ or substitut$) with URL)	355	L5
L4	709/$.ccls.	15215	L4
L3	L1 and ((replace$ or change$ or substitut$) with domain)	0	L3
L2	L1 and ((replace$ or change$ or substitut$) with URL)	1	L2
L1	6185598.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h   e b   b g e e e   e c b   f ff e ch

Hit List

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs |

| Generate OACS |

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6185598 B1

L2: Entry 1 of 1   File: USPT   Feb 6, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6185598 B1
TITLE: Optimized network resource location

Detailed Description Text (307):
When a repeater constructs a reply, it determines whether the resource being served is an HTML resource, and if so, scans it for repeater-side include directives. Each such directive includes a URL, which the repeater resolves and substitutes in place of the directive. The entire resource must be assembled before it is served, in order to determine its final size, as the size is included in a reply header ahead of the resource.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS |

Term	Documents
URL	7647
URLS	2575
REPLACE$	0
REPLACE	165575
REPLACEAABLE	1
REPLACEABALE	1
REPLACEABIE	1
REPLACEABILITY	757
REPLACEABILITY/PORTABILITY	2
REPLACEABILITY/REPARABILITY	1
REPLACEABILTY	5
(L1 AND ((REPLACE$ OR CHANGE$ OR SUBSTITUT$) WITH URL)).USPT.	1

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

h   e b   b g e e e f   e   c b   e f   b   e

Hit List

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 19 returned.

☐   1.   Document ID: US 6668276 B1

L7: Entry 1 of 19   File: USPT   Dec 23, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6668276 B1
TITLE: HTML file acquisition method, information terminal support device, and
storage medium for storing a software product for acquiring HTML files

Abstract Text (1):
The invention achieves internet-based collaboration without having to install
collaboration software on one of the computer. For example, a customer of a bank
would like to collaborate with an agent of the bank. The customer accesses an
external web server via a collaboration server. The collaboration server replaces a
transition destination URL of HTML code acquired according to a request from the
customer with a character string including a host name for the collaboration server
and transition destination identification information and sends this character
string to the user. When the customer clicks a link, the actual URL to be acquired
is specified from the transition destination identification information at the
collaboration server, and this URL is acquired by proxy and returned to the
customer's browser. A browser monitor program then monitors the agent's browser,
the URL to actually be acquired is specified based on transition notification from
the collaboration server and the same HTML code as for the customer is acquired.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/217

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/204

Current US Cross Reference Classification (6):
709/205

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
709/218

Current US Cross Reference Classification (8):
709/219

h   e b   b g e e e f   e c b   e f   b   e

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6578078 B1

L7: Entry 2 of 19   File: USPT   Jun 10, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6578078 B1
TITLE: Method for preserving referential integrity within web sites

Abstract Text (1):
The integrity of uniform resource locator (URL) references within web sites are
maintained when changes occur in the locations where resources referenced by URLs
are stored. A Referential Preservation Engine (RPE) maintains a database in which
the location of web site documents and reference information are stored and updates
various URL hyperlink references contained in the web pages on the site so that
users can locate documents that have been moved to new storage locations. The RPE
can also update links to external web sites by communicating with an RPE running on
each external site. The RPE on the external site keeps track of the movement of
linked documents on the sites and passes information pertaining to the new location
of the linked documents to the local site, whereupon the links on the local web
site pages are updated to reflect the new storage locations. The RPE also can track
usage of a user's favorite sites and/or documents that are stored in an Internet
browser and update the URL references for these favorites when the resources they
are mapped to are moved (or renamed).

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/224

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6578069 B1

L7: Entry 3 of 19   File: USPT   Jun 10, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6578069 B1
TITLE: Method, data structure, and computer program product for identifying a
network resource

Abstract Text (1):
Techniques are presented for allowing clients and servers in a computer network
executing the WebDAV protocol to identify a specific version of a specific resource
a specific version using a resource tag. The resource can be identified even though
it has been changed at a server or at an off line local cache of a client that is
disconnected from the network and then later re connected to the network for
uploading. Also, a resource UID is presented that will not change despite changes
to the URL or the resource tag of the resource. Each resource UID of each resource
can be cached locally at a client and can be stored at network server in an index.
The index allows the resource to be identified uniquely across a collection in a
database at a server, across a database at the server, across the entire server, or
across all servers in the network.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/203

h   e b   b g ee e f   e   c b   ef   b   e

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6564257 B1

L7: Entry 4 of 19   File: USPT   May 13, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6564257 B1
TITLE: Repository protection by URL expiration

Abstract Text (1):
Protecting a searchable repository containing a document locator when a user
searches the repository for the document locator, by replacing the document locator
with a unique time-sensitive key. The document locator may be a uniform resource
locator, or URL. A user search request is intercepted, each URL in the original
search result is extracted and replaced with a key, and the altered result returned
to the user. When the user selects the key from the search result within the
expiration interval, the associated URL and document are able to be retrieved.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/219

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
709/225

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6433795 B1

L7: Entry 5 of 19   File: USPT   Aug 13, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6433795 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: System for integrating an on-line service community with a foreign service

Abstract Text (1):
A system and method for integrating an on-line service community with a foreign
service such as the Internet World Wide Web. To take advantage of the present
invention, on-line service subscribers access a membership module to complete a
membership process in which they join communities each of which represents a
specific area of interest. The present invention operates as an extension to a
user's preferred Web browser and is manifested as a toolbar comprised of control
buttons and a viewer on a computer user's screen. By interacting with the control
buttons of the toolbar and the menus of the viewer, on-line service content is
delivered to the user in response to the URLs specified by the user as he or she
browses the Web. In addition, control buttons on the toolbar present opportunities
for interacting with other community members. Although the user may change URLs and
Web sites frequently, the present invention maintains a context--via a persistent
connection between a Community Server at the on-line service and a Community Client
on the user's computer--for the user's interactions so that on-line service content

h   e b   b g e e e f   e c b   e f   b   e

may be presented and interactions with other community members facilitated. The benefit of the present invention for end-users is a transformation of the Web to a community.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/201

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/218

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6377991 B1

L7: Entry 6 of 19   File: USPT   Apr 23, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6377991 B1
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **
TITLE: Method, computer program product, and system for migrating URLs within a dynamically changing distributed cache of URLs

Abstract Text (1):
A method, computer program product, and system for migrating URL data objects in a proxy server array when an array member is removed, added, or temporarily unavailable. An array membership list containing array membership information is available at each proxy server in the array and at all enabled client that is used in conjunction with the URL as the information for identifying the correct proxy server where the URL data object resides. First, a deterministic hash value is computed for each proxy server name and the URL. Next, a combined hash value is computed that combines the URL hash value with each proxy server hash value. Finally, the proxy server with the highest "score" or combined hash value is identified as the proxy server where the desired URL data object should reside in local cache storage. Since the array membership list, the URL, and the hashing algorithm is the same at each proxy server or enabled client, the same proxy server will be identified as having the URL data object regardless of which proxy server originally receives or enabled client generates the URL data object request. The hashing algorithm is designed to automatically compensate for changes in the array membership list so that only the fewest amount of URL data objects will migrate from the local cache of one proxy server to another proxy server as a result of array membership changes.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/226

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
709/219

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/220

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/221

h   e b   b g ee e f   e c b   ef   b   e

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/222

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6289333 B1

L7: Entry 7 of 19   File: USPT   Sep 11, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6289333 B1
TITLE: Methods and apparatus enabling dynamic resource collaboration when
collaboration session host is distinct from resource host

Abstract Text (1):
Methods and apparatus for enabling collaboration between clients with respect to
dynamic resources are described. The method includes the step of establishing a
collaboration session between a first client and a second client through a session
host. A first client request having a first uniform resource locator (URL)
identifying a host other than the session host is re-directed through the session
host. In one embodiment, the retrieved resource is modified such that for each
embedded request identifying a host other than the session host, its associated
embedded URL is replaced with a re-directed URL incorporating the embedded URL. The
re-directed URL re-directs the corresponding request for a resource identified by
the embedded URL through the session host. In an alternative embodiment, the
retrieved resource is not modified. In either embodiment, the resulting resource is
cached if necessary (e.g., when the resource is dynamic). In one embodiment, an
expiration date of the retrieved resource indicates whether the resource is
dynamic. In another embodiment, the retrieved resource is presumed dynamic if the
first client request includes at least one of a POST, PUT, DELETE, LINK, and an
UNLINK hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) command. The resulting resource is then
provided to the first client. The second client is provided with a second URL that
identifies either the requested resource or the cached resource depending upon
whether caching was necessary.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/203

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6253198 B1

L7: Entry 8 of 19   File: USPT   Jun 26, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6253198 B1
TITLE: Process for maintaining ongoing registration for pages on a given search
engine

Abstract Text (1):

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A process for maintaining ongoing registration for pages on a given search engine is.disclosed. It is a method to actively cause an updating of a specific Internet search engine database regarding a particular WWW resource. The updated information can encompass changed, added, or deleted content of a specific WWW site. The process comprises the steps of having software tools at a local WWW site manually and/or automatically keep an index of added, changed, or deleted content to a particular WWW site since that WWW site was last indexed by a specific Internet search engine. The software tools will notify a specific Internet search engine of the URLs of specific WWW site resources that have been added, changed, or deleted. The Internet search engine will process the list of indices of changes, additions or deletions provided by a web site, or add the URL of resources that require indexing or re-indexing to a database and visit the WWW site to index added or re-index changed content when possible. The benefit to the Internet is the creation of an exception-based, distributed updating system to the Internet search engine as opposed to the cyclical and repetitive inquiring by the Internet search engine to visit all WWW sites to find added, changed, or deleted content. Overall Internet transmissions are reduced by distributing the update and indexing functions locally to web sites and away from the central Internet search engine.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/218

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6101537 A

L7: Entry 9 of 19　　　　　　　　　File: USPT　　　　　　　Aug 8, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6101537 A
TITLE: Universal electronic resource denotation, request and delivery system

Abstract Text (1):
A universal electronic resource denotation, request and delivery system allows a user to locate information on a distributed computer system or network such as the Internet by knowing or guessing a short mnemonic alias of an electronic resource without the user having to know the physical or other location denotation such as the universal resource locator (URL) of the desired resource. The system hardware includes a client computer, a local server, a central registry server, a value added server, and a root server. The universal electronic resource denotation, request and delivery system supports a personal aliasing (nicknaming) feature, a universal resource accessing feature for finding location information such as URLs relating to a query term, a "see also" feature for including information about related documents or resources within the record of a resource, a feature for updating local servers and client machines by periodically deleting those records which have changed, a "try again" and "mirroring" feature for aiding a user in obtaining the resource under adverse hardware or software conditions, and an authentication and administration feature that allows a user to administer the aliases and related data which pertain to his/her resources.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/219

h　　e b　　　b g e e f　　　　e　c b　　ef　　　b　　e

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/226

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
709/250

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6049821 A

L7: Entry 10 of 19   File: USPT   Apr 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6049821 A
TITLE: Proxy host computer and method for accessing and retrieving information
between a browser and a proxy

Abstract Text (1):
A query (160) is sent from a browser (100, 101) to a proxy (300) directed to an
information source (140) in a networked data communications system. In one aspect,
the query is modified by the proxy to provide a modified query and the modified
query is forwarded to the information source (120). A response (170) is received at
the proxy from the information source and forwarded to the browser. In another
aspect the response is modified by the proxy to provide a modified response (370)
which is forwarded to the browser. The proxy (300) has a proxy configuration
database (340) including a file (341) of services identifying a method of filtering
for a specified browser (100) and filters (302, 304) for filtering responsive to
the file of services, respectively, queries from and responses to the specified
browser. The method of filtering may vary or be modified, for example, according to
attributes of the URL within the query, proxy attachment point (310) for the
browser, response content, or changing browser requirements, as user, device, or
network service needs change.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/246

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS |

Term	Documents
URL	7643
URLS	2575
REPLACE$	0
REPLACE	165569

h   e b   b g e e e f   e   c b   e f   b   e

REPLACEAABLE	1
REPLACEABALE	1
REPLACEABIE	1
REPLACEABILITY	757
REPLACEABILITY/PORTABILITY	2
REPLACEABILITY/REPARABILITY	1
REPLACEABILTY	5
(L4 AND ((REPLACE$ OR CHANGE$ OR SUBSTITUT$) WITH URL).AB.).USPT.	19

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Display Format: KWIC ▐ Change Format ▐

Previous Page   Next Page   Go to Doc#

h   e b   b g ee e f   e   c b   ef   b   e

Hit List

Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 19 of 19 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 6020884 A

L7: Entry 11 of 19   File: USPT   Feb 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020884 A
TITLE: System integrating an on-line service community with a foreign service

Abstract Text (1):
A system and method for integrating an on-line service community with a foreign
service such as the Internet World Wide Web. To take advantage of the present
invention, on-line service subscribers access a membership module to complete a
membership process in which they join communities each of which represents a
specific area of interest. The present invention operates as an extension to a
user's preferred Web browser and is manifested as a toolbar comprised of control
buttons and a viewer on a computer user's screen. By interacting with the control
buttons of the toolbar and the menus of the viewer, on-line service content is
delivered to the user in response to the URLs specified by the user as he or she
browses the Web. In addition, control buttons on the toolbar present opportunities
for interacting with other community members. Although the user may change URLs and
Web sites frequently, the present invention maintains a context--via a persistent
connection between a Community Server at the on-line service and a Community Client
on the user's computer--for the user's interactions so that on-line service content
may be presented and interactions with other community members facilitated. The
benefit of the present invention for end-users is a transformation of the Web to a
community.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/218

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/219

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6012087 A

L7: Entry 12 of 19   File: USPT   Jan 4, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6012087 A

h   e b   b cg b   cc   e

TITLE: Unique-change detection of dynamic web pages using history tables of signatures

Abstract Text (1):
An improved change-detection tool detects only relevant changes within Internet web pages on the world-wide-web. Changes back to an earlier version of a web page are not relevant and do not cause the user to be notified. Only changes to a new, unique version of the web page generate a user notification. After the user finishes registering the web page by specifying the URL and the user's e-mail address, the change-detection tool periodically retrieves the web-page at the specified URL and generates a checksum or signature to determine when to send a notification to the user. Signatures from several older versions of the web page are stored in a history table. When a new signature for a re-fetched page matches the most-recent signature at the top of the stack in the history table, no change has occurred. When the new signature matched any of the older signatures in the history table, the detected change is not unique and notification is not made even though a change has occurred. When the new signature matches one of the older, not-most-recent signatures in the history table, the signature is moved into a permanent history table. Signatures in the permanent history table are for recurring versions of the web page and are likely to appear again. Error pages displayed when a web server is down for routine maintenance can be screened out using the history table. The frequency of notifications is tracked. When too many notifications are being sent for a web page, the last-modified header is used rather than signature-matching to reduce the frequency of notifications.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/218

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/201

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
709/229

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 13. Document ID: US 5991796 A

L7: Entry 13 of 19   File: USPT   Nov 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5991796 A
TITLE: Technique for obtaining and exchanging information on world wide web

Abstract Text (1):
Computer users may utilize different web browsers to access a server system on the World Wide Web (WWW) to create or join a collaborative browsing session. The users or collaborators in a session are connected by one or more controllers in the server system. When a collaborator creates or joins a session, mobile code is transmitted from the system to the collaborator's computer to create a surrogate thereon, which monitors the collaborator's interaction with a web browser on the computer. The controllers communicate with all the surrogates of the collaborators to coordinate the collaborative browsing effort. When one of the surrogates detects a change by a collaborator of a uniform resource locator (URL), the new URL is communicated through the controllers to the surrogates of all other collaborators

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in the session. As such, the collaborators are able to move from one URL to another to browse information in a synchronous manner. In addition, the collaborators can interactively communicate with one another in real time through the respective surrogates during the session.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/206

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 14. Document ID: US 5983268 A

L7: Entry 14 of 19   File: USPT   Nov 9, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5983268 A
TITLE: Spreadsheet user-interface for an internet-document change-detection tool

Abstract Text (1):
A change-detection tool detects significant changes in numerical fields within internet web pages on the world-wide-web. A user identifies web-page web pages by specifying the web page's URL. The user then highlights one or more numeric fields on the web-page web page. The numeric fields' values are extracted to cells on a spreadsheet displayed to the user. The user enters parameters and formulas into unused spreadsheet cells. The formulas operate on the numeric values extracted from the web page to the spreadsheet's cells. The user also enters notification limits or conditions that are based on the results of the formulas. The notification conditions indicate when a change notification is to be e-mailed to the user. After the user finishes registering the web-page web page, the change-detection tool periodically retrieves the web-page web page at the specified URL and re-calculates the formulas and determines if the notification conditions have been met. The change-detection tool automatically retrieves web pages and re-calculates the formulas and conditions specified by the user in the spreadsheet. Arbitrary formulas can be used to perform arbitrary calculations on the web data and specify arbitrary conditions for user notification. Numeric data from multiple web pages can be extracted to the same spreadsheet, allowing numeric data from different, unrelated web pages to be combined in the calculations of the spreadsheet.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/218

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5978842 A

L7: Entry 15 of 19   File: USPT   Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5978842 A
TITLE: Distributed-client change-detection tool with change-detection augmented by multiple clients

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Abstract Text (1):
A distributed-client change-detection tool detects changes in Internet web-page
documents on the world-wide-web. To register a web page for change detection with a
change-detection server, a user specifies the web page's URL. A client-side change-
detection application is downloaded to the user's client from the change-detection
server. The server assigns a date and time for the client to perform change
detection. At the assigned time and date, the client fetches a new copy of the web
page and compares it to an archived copy to detect changes. When the client detects
a change, it sends a notification with the URL to the server. The server verifies
that the change has not already been reported by another user's client and then
notifies all users of the registered web page. As more users are registered for a
web page, change detection is performed more frequently. The most popular pages
with tens of thousands of registered users are checked every few minutes. Each user
is notified within minutes of any changes in the registered web page, even though
any one user only performs change-detection once a month. Checksums rather than
entire web pages can be stored and compared to reduce storage requirements at the
server. The change-detection server performs its own change-detection for less
popular web pages. More popular web pages are checked more frequently using the
additional client resources of the users.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/218

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/219

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/224

Current US Cross Reference Classification (6):
709/245

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
709/246

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5862330 A

L7: Entry 16 of 19   File: USPT   Jan 19, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5862330 A
TITLE: Technique for obtaining and exchanging information on wolrd wide web

Abstract Text (1):
Computer users may utilize different web browsers to access a server system on the
World Wide Web (WWW) to create or join a collaborative browsing session. The users
or collaborators in a session are connected by one or more controllers in the
server system. When a collaborator creates or joins a session, mobile code is
transmitted from the system to the collaborator's computer to create a surrogate
thereon, which monitors the collaborator's interaction with a web browser on the

h   e b   b cg b   cc   e

computer. The controllers communicate with all the surrogates of the collaborators to coordinate the collaborative browsing effort. When one of the surrogates detects a <u>change</u> by a collaborator of a uniform resource locator (<u>URL</u>), the new <u>URL</u> is communicated through the controllers to the surrogates of all other collaborators in the session. As such, the collaborators are able to move from one URL to another to browse information in a synchronous manner. In addition, the collaborators can interactively communicate with one another in real time through the respective surrogates during the session.

<u>Current US Original Classification</u> (1):
<u>709/204</u>

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 17.   Document ID: US 5812769 A

L7: Entry 17 of 19   File: USPT   Sep 22, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5812769 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for redirecting a user to a new location on the world wide web using relative universal resource locators

<u>Abstract Text</u> (1):
A method and apparatus for redirecting a user from a first location on the WWW to a second location on the WWW, wherein relative URL addressing is used during the redirecting process. A signal is received from the first location indicating that the user wishes to move from the first location on the WWW to the second location on said WWW. In response to the signal, a current URL representing an address of the first location on the WWW and a destination URL portion representative of an address of the second location on the WWW are passed to a redirecting means. The current URL includes first and second portions. A destination <u>URL</u> is formed with redirecting means by <u>substituting</u> the destination <u>URL</u> portion in place of the second portion in the current <u>URL,</u> wherein the destination <u>URL</u> represents a relative address of the second location on the WWW. The user is then moved from the first location on the WWW to the second location on the WWW in accordance with the destination URL formed by the redirecting means.

<u>Current US Original Classification</u> (1):
<u>709/228</u>

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (3):
<u>709/218</u>

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (4):
<u>709/245</u>

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 18.   Document ID: US 5796393 A
L7: Entry 18 of 19   File: USPT   Aug 18, 1998

h   e b   b cg b cc   e

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5796393 A
TITLE: System for intergrating an on-line service community with a foreign service

Abstract Text (1):
A system and method are disclosed for integrating an on-line service community with a foreign service such as the Internet World Wide Web. To take advantage of the present invention, on-line service subscribers access a membership module to complete a membership process in which they join communities each of which represents a specific area of interest. The present invention operates as an extension to a user's preferred Web browser and is manifested as a toolbar comprised of control buttons and a viewer on a computer user's screen. By interacting with the control buttons of the toolbar and the menus of the viewer, on-line service content is delivered to the user in response to the URLs specified by the user as he or she browses the Web. In addition, control buttons on the toolbar present opportunities for interacting with other community members. Although the user may change URLs and Web sites frequently, the present invention maintains a context--via a persistent connection between a Community Server at the on-line service and a Community Client on the user's computer--for the user's interactions so that on-line service content may be presented and interactions with other community members facilitated. The benefit of the present invention for end-users is a transformation of the Web to a community.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/218

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw De

☐ 19. Document ID: US 5764906 A

L7: Entry 19 of 19   File: USPT   Jun 9, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5764906 A
TITLE: Universal electronic resource denotation, request and delivery system

Abstract Text (1):
A universal electronic resource denotation, request and delivery system allows a user to locate information on a distributed computer system or network such as the Internet by knowing or guessing a short mnemonic alias of an electronic resource without the user having to know the physical or other location denotation such as the universal resource locator (URL) of the desired resource. The system hardware includes a client computer, a local server, a central registry server, a value added server, and a root server. The universal electronic resource denotation, request and delivery system supports a personal aliasing (nicknaming) feature, a universal resource accessing feature for finding location information such as URLs relating to a query term, a "see also" feature for including information about related documents or resources within the record of a resource, a feature for updating local servers and client machines by periodically deleting those records which have changed, a "try again" and "mirroring" feature for aiding a user in obtaining the resource under adverse hardware or software conditions, and an authentication and administration feature that allows a user to administer the

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aliases and related data which pertain to his/her resources.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/219

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
709/225

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/245

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS |

Term	Documents
URL	7643
URLS	2575
REPLACE$	0
REPLACE	165569
REPLACEAABLE	1
REPLACEABALE	1
REPLACEABIE	1
REPLACEABILITY	757
REPLACEABILITY/PORTABILITY	2
REPLACEABILITY/REPARABILITY	1
REPLACEABILTY	5
(L4 AND ((REPLACE$ OR CHANGE$ OR SUBSTITUT$) WITH URL).AB.).USPT.	19

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